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VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1864,

NO. 268.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

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All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY Feb. 1, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution in relation to the funeral expenses of the late Senator Buster, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received, by Mr. Todd, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several House bills and resolutions in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. PAGE, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing his approval of a number of enrolled bills which originated in the Senate.

Also a message from the Governor, in writing, enclosing a report from the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, and also nominating a number of gentlemen for the office of Notary Public.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COOK—Public Buildings—A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of two from the Senate, and three from the House, to enquire into the expediency of removing the Seat of Government from Frankfort to Louisville, and what would be the cost of doing so, &c.

Mr. FISK moved that the resolution be so amended as to direct the committee also to enquire the expediency of removing the Seat of Government to Lexington: adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. COOK and PRALL the committee on the part of the Senate under the resolution.

Mr. RIFFE—Religion—A bill for the benefit of Union Church, in Shelby county: passed.

Mr. CLEVELAND—Banks—A bill to incorporate the Falls City Bank, at Louisville:

Mr. FISK offered an amendment to the bill, which gives the tax on the stock to the common School Fund.

The bill and amendment were made the special order for 10 o'clock to morrow.

Mr. CLEVELAND—Banks—A bill to amend and reduce into one all acts incorporating the Masonic Savings Institution: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Exchange Bank of Kentucky: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—A bill to continue in force the 3d, section of the act of March, 1862, in relation to the Banks of Kentucky. [Continues in force the act allowing the Banks to suspend specie payments without forfeiting their charters.]

Mr. MCHENRY briefly explained the bill and urged its passage. Before action on it the hour arrived for the special order.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10½ O'CLOCK.

The Senate bill "to establish a State School for Teachers" was taken up.

Mr. GROVER addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of his amendment to the substitute for the bill, proposed by the committee on Education. He was an advocate of the objects of the bill. He spoke earnestly and eloquently in favor of educating young men for the profession of teachers. He thought while all the Charitable Institutions of the State were right and should be sustained by the funds of the State, that this was greatly ahead of them all in its importance and for the good results to be attained by the bill.

Mr. READ addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill at considerable length.

Mr. FISK also opposed some features of this bill. He was a friend of Education, and would if the Senate thought best to pass it, vote for it. He would prefer that the bill should be submitted to a vote of the people. He bore down pretty hard on local prejudices in relation to the particular locality where a teacher is educated. He spoke at length in relation to the subject of education generally.

Mr. BRUNER spoke briefly on the bill, he favored the plan of submitting the bill to a vote of the people. He was in favor of the objects at which this bill aimed. He was opposed to the original bill, but in favor of the substitute proposed by the committee on Education.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM had an amendment read for information.

Mr. GROVER moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to the committee on Education.

Some discussion arose on this motion; and the bill and amendments were recommitted.

U. S. SENATOR.

A message was received from the H. R., by Mr. LOWRY, announcing that they wished to postpone the balloting for Senator until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. CLEVELAND moved that the Senate also postpone the balloting until to-morrow.

After some discussion

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. Todd, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage by which that House of a joint resolution rescinding the resolution for going into the election of a United States Senator.

Mr. CLEVELAND withdrew his motion to suspend until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. BRUNER the rules were suspended and the resolution of the House rescinding the joint resolution for going into the election of a U. S. Senator, was taken up.

After some discussion on the House resolution to rescind the resolution for going into the election of a U. S. Senator, the vote was taken upon it and it was disagreed to by the following vote, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Baker, Black, Botts, Bristow, Cleveland, Cockrell, Cook, Fisk, J. J. Landram, J. D. Landrum, Power, Prall, Rife, and Whitaker—14.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Duncan, Field, Gardner, Grainger, Grover, Hammond, Mallory, Marshall, McHenry, Read, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Worthington, and Wright—18.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived—the time when by a joint rule for discontinuing the balloting for the day.

The Senate proceeded to other business.

BANK BILL.

A bill to continue in force the act of March, 1862, to allow the Banks to suspend specie payments: was taken up and passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian Church.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—Corporate Institution—Senate bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts in relation to the town of Glasgow: passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend an act, entitled, an act, to incorporate the St. Joseph's Orphan Society, of Louisville: passed.

Same—Senate bill authorizing the city council of Covington to abolish and discontinue a portion of an alley in said city: passed.

Same—Incorporating Washington Cemetery Company, in Mason county: passed.

Same—Incorporate the Popular Plains and Upper Fox Spring turnpike road company: passed.

Same—To incorporate the Kentucky Fiscal Agency: rejected.

Mr. WARING—same committee—To amend the charter of Harvey McGuire Lodge, No. 209, F. A. M.: passed.

Same—To incorporate the Trigg County Female Seminary: passed.

Same—To incorporate the the Petroleum Mining Manufacturing and Navigation company: passed.

Same—To incorporate the Danville and Knob Lick turnpike company: passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the city of Paducah: passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Kentucky Fire and Marine Insurance company: passed.

Same—To charter the Kentucky Petroleum, Oil, Coal, and Salt company: amended and passed.

Mr. IRVINE—same committee—To incorporate Martin Luther Lodge, No. 3, A. P. A., of Newport: passed.

Same—Benefit of the trustees of the town of Dycusburg: passed.

Mr. HAWTHORN—same committee—Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington: passed.

Same—To charter the town of Ludlow, passed.

Same—To incorporate the Ludlow turnpike company: passed.

Same—To incorporate the trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of Kentucky: passed.

Mr. CLARK—same committee—To amend the charter of Cave Hill Cemetery: passed.

Same—Benefit of the Somerset Academy: recommended.

Same—To incorporate the town of Westport, in Oldham county: passed.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—same committee—To amend the charter of Cave Hill Cemetery: passed.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN—Federal Relations—Report ordered to be printed and made special for next Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. FISHER—select committee—To increase the salaries of public officers: ordered to be printed, and made a special order for next Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. E. H. SMITH—Benefit of Jno. M. Blackerby, late surveyor of Bracken county: passed.

Same—To amend the road law in Bracken county: passed.

Mr. RAY—To increase the fees of officers of this Commonwealth: special order for tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BARNES—Penitentiary—For the benefit of the Penitentiary: special order for tomorrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. McFARLAND—Benefit of Jos. R. Underwood, of Bowling Green: passed.

Same—Benefit of Elias, (F. M. C.) of Harrison county: passed.

Same—Benefit of E. A. Rider, and George Wallace: passed.

Same—Benefit of A. Lewis, late sheriff of Letcher county: committed.

Same—Benefit of Knox county: referred to committee on Finance.

Same—Benefit of Jno. Easter, Jr., and Jane Kincaid: passed.

Same—Benefit of Wm. Souder, of Louisville: falls into the orders of the day.

Mr. THOMPSON—Privileges and Elections—Resolution of expulsion of C. M. Hanks: discharged.

The following resolution was also reported and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on claims, be instructed to ascertain the expenses incurred in the case of C. M. Hanks, and report a bill allowing such as are just and reasonable.

Same—To change the place of voting in the Knob precinct in Bullitt county: passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in district No. 1, in Perry county: passed.

Same—To change a place of voting in Jeffersonville precinct, in Montgomery county: passed.

Same—To change a place of voting in Bracken county: passed.

Same—To change a place of voting in the Floydsburg precinct, in Oldham county: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. J. F. BELL—JUDICIARY—An act to amend an act, entitled, "an act concerning runaway slaves: ordered to be printed and made special order for Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER—To incorporate the Spring Station turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. MCLOED moved a reconsideration of the vote by which a resolution of thanks was passed to Col. Moore.

Mr. BAILEY—Benefit of the sheriff of Logan county: passed.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—Claims—Benefit of Jas. A. Howerton of Bourbon county: passed.

Mr. SAYERS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By command of Brig.-Gen. AMMEN, JNO. D. BERTOLETTE, Assistant Adjutant General, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1864.

Mr. LOWRY, announcing that they wished to postpone the balloting for Senator until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

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After some discussion

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The hour of one o'clock having arrived—the time when by a joint rule for discontinuing the balloting for the day.

Mr. E. A. BROWN—Senate bill bene-

fit of the M. E. Church, South, Columbia Circuit: referred to Judiciary.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—Claims—Benefit of Ben. F. Davis, of Barren county: passed.

Same—Benefit of Caroline Pittman, of Pulaski county: passed.

Same—Benefit of Peter Jett: passed.

Same—Benefit of Geo. W. Baker, late sheriff of Jackson county: passed.

Same—requiring the Register to have certain record books bound: passed.

Mr. FISHER—same committee—Benefit of Owen Wilson, late sheriff of Bath county: passed.

Mr. CURTIS—same committee—Conferring additional powers on the Judge of the Estill county court: passed.

Same—Benefit of A. W. Quinn: passed.

Same—To incorporate the Estill Seminary, in the town of Irvine: passed.

Same—Benefit of John Stephens, of Jackson county: passed.

Mr. DeHAVEN—Ways and Means—Senate bill benefit of the securities of H. H. Hughes, of Marion county: passed.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN moved to take up the Senate resolution, in relation to the above subject.

[The resolution

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

The Governor's Mansion will be open for the reception of visitors every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

The committee on Claims is now preparing the general appropriation bill. All persons having claims against the State, will present them to that committee immediately.

R. J. BROWNE,
Chairman of Committee on Claims.

Feb. 2, 1864.

The committee of Propositions and Grievances will meet at 3 o'clock every day during the balance of the session in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Members of said committee will please take notice, and attend promptly.

JOHN S. McFARLAND, Chmn.

Thirty cases of small-pox are reported in hospitals in Covington, and several cases in the city.

Are you Insured?

We call attention to the statement of the *Attna Insurance Company* in our columns this morning. This company was incorporated in 1819, and up to the present time its career has been uniformly successful. One of the best tests of an insurance organization is the promptness with which it meets its losses, and in this respect the *Attna* can take rank with any first class similar institution in the country. Frankfort has had ample proof of this.

When our State was first invaded by hostile armies, some other companies withdrew their agencies, but the *Attna* weathered the storm and from its present statement is still ready for emergencies. The "best is the cheapest," a good motto and true.

Dr. Mills is the agent here, and is ready to give strict attention to the business of his office.

The Paris Citizen, of Jan. 29th, says we very much regret to learn, that Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Vimont, of Millersburg, in that county, was killed on the 14th inst., near Chattanooga, in a personal difficulty with the Major of his regiment, the particulars of which we have not heard. Col. V. was a gallant officer and an excellent citizen, whose untimely death will be deeply regretted by our community. His remains arrived at our place, on Wednesday evening's train from Lexington, and were taken to Millersburg, for burial.

The Legislature of Missouri was subjected to a rather severe hoax last week. A dispatch was received, announcing the death of Mr. Wolf, representative from Platte County. A half day was spent in eulogizing the deceased, and all his shining virtues were brought out in strong relief. The usual resolutions were spread upon the journal, and the members put on the weeds of woe, and ordered the Hall to be draped in mourning. Then they adjourned to reflect the remainder of the day on the certainty of death, the uncertainty of life, and their manifold sins. The next day Mr. Wolf appeared, and took his seat, to the great scandal of the House which had buried him with appropriate honors, and seemed disposed to think he should have had sufficient respect for its action to remain under ground.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

The correspondence of the State Department with Foreign Nations during the past year, has just been published. The papers are very voluminous, and no abstract that we could make, with our limited space, would do justice to them. Suffice it to say, that the labor and talents which are displayed in the course of the correspondence, (as the Baltimore Clipper remarks,) are well calculated to influence a feeling of pride in the heart of every American patriot, at the noble stand taken in every case of emergency in behalf of the interests of his country by Mr. Seward. By his great ability, he has on more than one occasion, no doubt saved us from the perils of a foreign war in addition to the civil contest now on hand. To the ministers of the proudest nations of Europe, he has with a boldness and decision which showed that he was in earnest, and would be backed by our whole people, protested against the course they were pursuing in permitting rebel agents to fit out piratical vessels in their ports to annoy their commerce, and other acts at which they connived, and give them plainly to understand that we will hold them responsible for their acts.

The result has been that, whatever may have been the wishes or designs of some of the powers of Europe, envious of our greatness and rising strength, Mr. Seward has forced them to respect our rights, and now, at the close of the year, there is scarcely a speck to mar the harmony of our relations with all the nations of the world, and from many of them we have the warmest salutations of friendship, with hopes for our speedy emerging from the gloom of our great civil war stronger and more vigorous and resolute than ever. No man has ever filled the position held by Mr. Seward who has had so many dangers and difficulties to encounter—and we are very certain that none of his predecessors not even John Quincy Adams, has evinced the great abilities in the management of our foreign relations that has been displayed by Mr. Seward.

In the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Lou. and Nash. R. R. Co., Appellant,
vs.
Jerry Collins, Appellee.

The argument in the above name railroad case was concluded on Thursday last, and the case submitted for decision. As the law questions arising upon this appeal are new, and of great interest to the legal profession, as well as to society at large, we will lay some of them before our readers.

1. Can a common laborer maintain an action against a Railroad Company for an injury received by the gross negligence of the Engineer, while each were engaged in the service assigned to them by the terms of their several employments?

2. Is it gross negligence for an Engineer in charge of a locomotive, to order a common laborer, whose employment only requires him to load and unload railroad ties and iron, to go under an engine while steam is up, without having the wheels blocked, or scotched, and remain in this perilous position for an hour, and, while the common laborer is thus situated, to permit, either accidentally or negligently, the engine to start and cut off both of the legs of the laborer?

3. When a common laborer hires himself to a Railroad Company, for the purpose of loading and unloading railroad ties and railroad iron upon and from a construction train, at the ordinary price of \$1 15 cents per day, is a part of the contract that the common laborer takes all risks of injuries which he may receive by the gross negligence or gross unskillfulness of the Engineer, or does he only contract to risk receiving injuries only from ordinary negligence?

4. Are the rights and remedies of the common laborers in any way affected by the fact that he received the injury from the gross negligence of the Engineer, who was in a superior department of the service, and in command of the locomotive at the time, whose orders he was bound to obey, instead of receiving the injury from a fellow-servant, or co-laborer in the same department with himself?

Hon. J. R. Underwood argued the case on Monday and Tuesday, on behalf of the appellant. John L. Scott, of Frankfort, concluded the argument on Wednesday and Thursday for appellee. In consequence of the great issues involved in this case, the decision of the Court of Appeals will be awaited with much interest by the public.

Wigfall Once More on the Tapis.

Our readers all remember the inevitable Wigfall, formerly a Senator from Texas in the United States Congress. He was an original disunionist; was always drunk, and ever in a state of effervescence. He now figures as Senator from Texas in the rebel Congress; but for some time has been as mute as a church mouse. But the opposition to the passage of the project of forcing the rebel soldiers to remain in the army indefinitely, roused him to life, and he made a speech a long and windy one, from which a few extracts are annexed as a sample of the entire effort:

It was absolutely necessary that every soldier in the army should remain there, under the present organization, without any change of company, battalion or regiment. The *status quo* must be preserved. We could not afford to disorganize the army. Incompetent officers must be gotten rid of by examining boards. He meant what he said, and had said what he meant. The army and the country had been talked of in a manner calculated to produce confusion. The army was the country, and the country was the army. We are engaged in such a conflict as the world never saw.

Senators should recollect that there was discontent in the army. He believed that this discontent was groundless, but still it existed.

It was the fashion to talk about the bone and sinew of the country, and to speak of the planters and farmers as having all of the religion, cultivation, education and patriotism of the country. Talk of speculators, extortioners and Dutch Jews! the farmers have been the worst speculators, extortioners and Dutch Jews of this war.

Has the population of the South changed? No. Have the Yankees driven out the people from their lands and put into their places the Dutch and Irish with whom they have threatened to colonize the conquered States? No. These are the people of the South who are fighting for their liberties or getting other people to fight for them.

And, singular to say, they think a great deal more of their negroes than of their sons and brothers. A gentleman of his acquaintance had, last summer, met a negro on the cars coming to Richmond to work on the batteries. The negro looked sad, and the gentleman inquired the reason.

Sambo said he was sorrowful because his old master looked downcast when he parted with him; that his master had five sons in the army, but never grieved half so much at parting with all of them as with him. The patriotic planters would willingly put their own flesh and blood into the army, but when you asked them for a negro the master approached the point of drawing an eye tooth.

A great change had come over the planters within the last two years. Two years ago, when that pink of gallantry and soldierly qualities was at Manassas, to keep his army from starving, he wrote a letter to a farmer in Orange county, asking him to send him sixty wagon loads of corn and provisions; to pay for the grain and the expense of hauling the same as soon as he was in funds. On the next Sunday this letter was read at every church in Orange, and on Monday morning the sixty wagons, loaded with corn, were sent to General Beauregard, free of charge, and telling him to keep, also, the wagons and teams. Such was the patriotism in Orange county then. Now, those very farmers will actually burn their wheat rather than sell it to the government for five dollars a bushel for the use of their own sons and brothers. They stood haughty about the price of pork per pound when their sons and brothers were living on a quarter of a pound a day, and sometimes had none at all.

"Oh, that my governor was seized with a remittent fever!" is sometimes the unflinching wish of a medical student.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Miners' Register of Colorado Territory announces a most valuable application of the Keith process of desulphurization and calcination of ore containing gold. By this method ores lately yielding the art only one-fourth of the gold actually contained in them are made to produce eighty or ninety per cent, instead of twenty-five per cent. Should this statement prove correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, an immense impulse will be given to the production of the precious metal, and the changes to be produced in the nominal values throughout the world will be incalculably accelerated and increased.

The "tailings" or refuse of the mills, have for some time past been carefully laid aside for future use, in expectation of such a discovery as is now announced, and will prove to be in themselves mines of great wealth.

A GOOD RULE.—A certain man, who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in the day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour.

After this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every one who reads this do likewise.

THE NEWBORN (NORTH CAROLINA) TIMES says: "It is a remarkable fact, and one vividly illustrating the faithfulness of the Union volunteers in North Carolina, that in the First Regiment there has been but one deserter, and he a northerner man by birth, and not one desertion from the Second."

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Some surprise having been expressed by Western officers because of the omission of special mentions in General Thomas' report of the battle of Chickamauga, as published, it is but justice to that General to say that correspondents from Washington state that the report on file in the War Department embodies a full list of all that distinguished themselves under his eye.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Adams v. Rankin, Powell; reversed. Spratt v. Chandler, Taylor; reversed. Berry v. Hart, Fleming; reversed. Stons et al v. McConnell et al, Woodford; reversed.

ORDERS.

Mallory v. Smith, Scott; Cantrell v. Same, Scott; Same v. Pitts, Scott; appeals discontinued, motion of appellant.

Kennedy v. Arthur, Kenton; argument concluded by Judge Moore for appellee. North v. Robinson, Gallatin; argued by J. L. Scott for appellant.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Gray et al v. Waring et al, Greenup; affirmed. Hayden's adm'r v. Remington et al, Kenton; affirmed.

Gregory v. McFarland, Henderson; affirmed. Chrisman v. Bruce, Jessamine; reversed.

John Barret, Esq., of Hopkins county, was admitted attorney in this court.

DIED.

In Nicholas county, on Friday 21st ult., 1864, of scarlet fever, HATTIE, age 5 years and 7 months, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth M. Campbell.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE



NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,
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4. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the *Attna* after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

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7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

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J. M. MILLIS, Agent.
February 2, 1864-3m.

NOTICE.

THE corporation heretofore existing under the firm of HEMING & QUINN is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately. Apply to either party. HEMING & QUINN, Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864-2m.

Extension of Bounties.

HEAD QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, Lexington, January 20, 1864.

The time for paying bounties of three hundred dollars (\$300) for New Recruits and four hundred dollars (\$400) for Veteran Recruits, has been extended to MARCH 1ST, 1864. THOS. H. MOORE, Capt. and Pro. Mar. 7th Dis. Ky. Feb. 1, 1864-1m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, can in a large degree be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved to them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THO. H. BRAMLETT, Esq.

January 1, 1864-6m.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office, 15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City. December 25, 1863-1md.

IF you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863-1f.

IF you want any DRY GOODS, go to Gray & Saffell's. They have just received a large lot and are receiving every day. Best American prints 20 cents per yard. Extra Heavy Brown Sheetings 40 cents per yard. Everything also in proportion.

December 25, 1863-1f.

METCALFES REPORT—volumes I, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

SAPONIFER,

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FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFER

HELP to repair old machines. P. C. Wagoner in the office, No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

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